10/806,010

Connecting via Winsock to STN

Welcome to STN International! Enter x:x

LOGINID:ssspta1201txs

PASSWORD:
TERMINAL (ENTER 1, 2, 3, OR ?):2

* * * * * * * * * * Welcome to STN International * * * * * * * * * *

NEWS	1		Web Page URLs for STN Seminar Schedule - N. America
NEWS	2		"Ask CAS" for self-help around the clock
NEWS	3	Jul 12	BEILSTEIN enhanced with new display and select options, resulting in a closer connection to BABS
NEWS	4	AUG 02	IFIPAT/IFIUDB/IFICDB reloaded with new search and display fields
NEWS	5	AUG 02	CAplus and CA patent records enhanced with European and Japan Patent Office Classifications
NEWS	6	AUG 02	The Analysis Edition of STN Express with Discover! (Version 7.01 for Windows) now available
NEWS	7	AUG 27	BIOCOMMERCE: Changes and enhancements to content coverage
NEWS	8	AUG 27	BIOTECHABS/BIOTECHDS: Two new display fields added for legal status data from INPADOC
NEWS	9	SEP 01	INPADOC: New family current-awareness alert (SDI) available
NEWS	10	SEP 01	New pricing for the Save Answers for SciFinder Wizard within STN Express with Discover!
NEWS	11	SEP 01	New display format, HITSTR, available in WPIDS/WPINDEX/WPIX
NEWS	12	SEP 14	STN Patent Forum to be held October 13, 2004, in Iselin, NJ
NEWS	13	SEP 27	STANDARDS will no longer be available on STN
NEWS	14	SEP 27	SWETSCAN will no longer be available on STN

NEWS EXPRESS	JULY 30 CURRENT WINDOWS VERSION IS V7.01, CURRENT MACINTOSH VERSION IS V6.0c(ENG) AND V6.0Jc(JP), AND CURRENT DISCOVER FILE IS DATED 11 AUGUST 2004
NEWS HOURS	STN Operating Hours Plus Help Desk Availability
NEWS INTER	General Internet Information
NEWS LOGIN	Welcome Banner and News Items
NEWS PHONE	Direct Dial and Telecommunication Network Access to STN
NEWS WWW	CAS World Wide Web Site (general information)

Enter NEWS followed by the item number or name to see news on that specific topic.

All use of STN is subject to the provisions of the STN Customer agreement. Please note that this agreement limits use to scientific research. Use for software development or design or implementation of commercial gateways or other similar uses is prohibited and may result in loss of user privileges and other penalties.

* * * * * * * * * * * * * STN Columbus * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

FILE 'HOME' ENTERED AT 18:19:43 ON 29 SEP 2004

=> s catalyst

```
THIS COMMAND NOT AVAILABLE IN THE CURRENT FILE
Some commands only work in certain files.  For example, the EXPAND
command can only be used to look at the index in a file which has an
index.  Enter "HELP COMMANDS" at an arrow prompt (=>) for a list of
commands which can be used in this file.

=> file caplus
COST IN U.S. DOLLARS                                SINCE FILE      TOTAL
                                                       ENTRY    SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST                                     0.21       0.21

FILE 'CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 18:20:07 ON 29 SEP 2004
USE IS SUBJECT TO THE TERMS OF YOUR STN CUSTOMER AGREEMENT.
PLEASE SEE "HELP USAGETERMS" FOR DETAILS.
COPYRIGHT (C) 2004 AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY (ACS)
```



```
FILE COVERS 1907 - 29 Sep 2004  VOL 141 ISS 14
FILE LAST UPDATED: 28 Sep 2004  (20040928/ED)

 This file contains CAS Registry Numbers for easy and accurate
 substance identification.


=> s catalyst
        667244 CATALYST
        671776 CATALYSTS
L1      855169 CATALYST
                (CATALYST OR CATALYSTS)

=> s l1 and support
        394938 SUPPORT
        110460 SUPPORTS
        469262 SUPPORT
                (SUPPORT OR SUPPORTS)
L2       60833 L1 AND SUPPORT

=> s l2 and titanium oxide
        419968 TITANIUM
            77 TITANIUMS
        419978 TITANIUM
                (TITANIUM OR TITANIUMS)
       1499680 OXIDE
        318789 OXIDES
       1591147 OXIDE
                (OXIDE OR OXIDES)
         79111 TITANIUM OXIDE
                (TITANIUM(W)OXIDE)
L3        1746 L2 AND TITANIUM OXIDE
```

```
=> s l3 and silicon
         689148 SILICON
            410 SILICONS
         689301 SILICON
                   (SILICON OR SILICONS)
L4          253 L3 AND SILICON

=> s l4 and (gold or silver)
         199719 GOLD
             80 GOLDS
         199735 GOLD
                   (GOLD OR GOLDS)
         285865 SILVER
            119 SILVERS
         285913 SILVER
                   (SILVER OR SILVERS)
L5           54 L4 AND (GOLD OR SILVER)

=> s l5 and surface modification
        1980061 SURFACE
         383734 SURFACES
        2137174 SURFACE
                   (SURFACE OR SURFACES)
         252872 MODIFICATION
         103088 MODIFICATIONS
         339329 MODIFICATION
                   (MODIFICATION OR MODIFICATIONS)
          17384 SURFACE MODIFICATION
                   (SURFACE(W)MODIFICATION)
L6            0 L5 AND SURFACE MODIFICATION

=> s l5 and surface
        1980061 SURFACE
         383734 SURFACES
        2137174 SURFACE
                   (SURFACE OR SURFACES)
L7           12 L5 AND SURFACE

=> d l7 ibib hitstr abs 1-12

L7   ANSWER 1 OF 12  CAPLUS  COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER:        2004:380321  CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER:         141:195778
TITLE:                   Synthesis of a Sinter-Resistant, Mixed-Oxide
                         Support for Au Nanoclusters
AUTHOR(S):               Min, B. K.; Wallace, W. T.; Goodman, D. W.
CORPORATE SOURCE:        Department of Chemistry, Texas A+M University, College
                         Station, TX, 77842-3012, USA
SOURCE:                  Journal of Physical Chemistry B (2004), 108(38),
                         14609-14615
                         CODEN: JPCBFK; ISSN: 1520-6106
PUBLISHER:               American Chemical Society
DOCUMENT TYPE:           Journal
LANGUAGE:                English
AB   Following the discovery that small gold clusters highly
     dispersed on metal oxide supports are active catalysts
     at low temperature for a variety of reactions, a number of studies have been
     carried out to determine the structure of the clusters and the mechanism
     leading to their activity.  A major deterrent to the use of these
     catalysts, however, is that under reaction temps. and pressures,
```

the clusters tend to sinter, or agglomerate, leading to a dramatic decrease in activity. In an attempt to make these highly active Au **catalysts** more stable, mixed-oxide **supports** have been developed by substituting Ti atoms for Si in a silica thin film network. Depending on the amount of Ti deposited, the TiO2-SiO2 **surface** consists of substituted Ti atoms and/or TiOx islands. With deposition of Au onto these TiO2-SiO2 **surfaces** (at low and high Ti coverages), the substituted Ti and/or TiOx islands act as Au cluster nucleation sites, leading to a marked increase in the cluster number d. compared to the Ti-free SiO2 **surface.** Furthermore, upon exposure of Au clusters nucleated on **surfaces** with TiOx islands to reaction temps. and pressures, the clusters do not sinter. These results demonstrate that it is possible to produce a supported Au **catalyst** where metal agglomeration is significantly inhibited, allowing the unique properties of Au nanoclusters to be fully exploited.

REFERENCE COUNT: 31 THERE ARE 31 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 2 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:307448 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:325884
TITLE: Organic chloride decomposition reactor having honeycomb structure **catalyst** and organic chloride decomposition method
INVENTOR(S): Kiyono, Kenichi; Yamauchi, Akihiro; Fukuda, Morio; Adachi, Kentaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Mitsubishi Chemical Engineering Corp., Japan; Catalysts and Chemicals Industries Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 8 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2004113849	A2	20040415	JP 2002-276892	20020924
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-276892	20020924

AB The decomposition reactor comprises a honeycomb structure **catalyst** having active components and the cross-section **surface** area of the cells of the honeycomb structure in the downstream side is made smaller than that of the cells in the upstream side. The organic chloride decomposition is for decomposing dioxins by using the honeycomb structure **catalyst** of which the cells are filled with the catalytic components so as to make cross-sectional **surface** area sufficiently narrow in the downstream side where the concentration of dioxins is lowered to ≤0.1 ng (TEQ)/m3 NTP. With suppressed pressure loss, organic chlorides contained in flue gases even in a very low concentration can efficiently be decomposed

L7 ANSWER 3 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:971332 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 139:398936
TITLE: Ceramic body and ceramic **catalyst** body
INVENTOR(S): Hasegawa, Jun; Hase, Tomomi; Koike, Kazuhiko; Ito, Miho
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Denso Corporation, Japan
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 8 pp.

CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003228457	A1	20031211	US 2003-455390	20030606
JP 2004008924	A2	20040115	JP 2002-165639	20020606
DE 10325590	A1	20040115	DE 2003-10325590	20030605
CN 1468658	A	20040121	CN 2003-137170	20030606
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2002-165639 A	20020606

AB The object of the present invention is to provide a ceramic body that can **support** a required amount of a **catalyst** component, without lowering the characteristics such as strength, being manufactured without forming a coating layer and providing a high performance ceramic **catalyst** that is excellent in practical utility and durability. According to the present invention, a noble metal **catalyst** is supported directly on the **surface** of the ceramic body and the second component, consisting of compound or composite compound of element having d or f orbit in the electron orbits thereof such as W, Co, Ti, Fe, Ga and Nb, is dispersed in the first component made of cordierite or the like that constitutes the substrate ceramic. The noble metal **catalyst** can be directly supported by bonding strength generated by sharing the d or f orbits of the second component, or through interaction with the dangling bond that is generated in the interface between the first component and the second component. Application to automotive emission control is indicated.

L7 ANSWER 4 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:259711 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:275463
TITLE: **Catalyst** for purification of exhaust gases and process for purification of exhaust gases
INVENTOR(S): Morita, Atsushi; Okamura, Junji; Masaki, Shinyuki; Sugishima, Noboru; Kobayashi, Motonobu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 37 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1297886	A1	20030402	EP 2002-21487	20020925
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, SK				
JP 2003205238	A2	20030722	JP 2002-6712	20020115
US 2003092568	A1	20030515	US 2002-247376	20020920
JP 2003175317	A2	20030624	JP 2002-275910	20020920
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 2001-302460 A	20010928
			JP 2002-6712 A	20020115

AB The present invention aims is a **catalyst** and process to remove CO from the combustion exhaust gases discharged from various combustion apparatuses such as boilers, gas turbines, diesel engines, and gas engines; and a process for purification of exhaust gases utilizing such a **catalyst.** The **catalyst** comprises: a monolithically

molded type porous honeycomb **support** obtained by a process including the steps of extrusion-molding and then calcining materials of the **support**, which include a titanium-containing oxide as the metal oxide; a catalytic component A supported on the **support** and distributed with a quant. great inclination toward **surfaces** of the **catalyst**, including a specific noble metal element. Any one or any combination of the following modifications may be made to the **catalyst**: a catalytic component B including at least one groups I to III metal element supported on the **support**; a catalytic component C including at least one element selected from the group consisting of V, W, Mo, Cu, Mn, Ni, Co, Cr, and Fe supported on the **support**; a compound of at least one element selected from the group consisting of B, P, Sb, Pb, Sn, Zn, and In in the range of not more than 10 weight % in terms of atom of the selected element relative to the entity of the **catalyst**; a sulfur compound in the range of not more than 1 weight % in terms of sulfur atom relative to the entity of the **catalyst**. Further disclosed is a process for purification of exhaust gases to remove CO therefrom, comprising contact with the above **catalyst**. In addition, NOx can also efficiently be removed and purified along with CO if there is used a process comprising the step of bringing the above exhaust gases into contact with the above **catalyst**, or if, before or after this contact step, the exhaust gases are brought into contact with a **catalyst** for removal of nitrogen oxides (deNOx **catalyst**) in the presence of a reducing agent.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 5 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:780787 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:332956
TITLE: Mesoporous and small-macroporous cellular silica composite foams prepared with polyoxyalkylene template
INVENTOR(S): Pinnavaia, Thomas J.; Pauly, Thomas R.; Kim, Seong-Su
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Michigan State University, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 40 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 2
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001078925	A1	20011025	WO 2001-US11530	20010410
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
US 6506485	B1	20030114	US 2000-631797	20000803
US 2001043901	A1	20011122	US 2001-834319	20010413
US 6607705	B2	20030819		
US 2002160176	A1	20021031	US 2002-132766	20020425
US 6641657	B2	20031104		
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-197033P P	20000413

US 2000-631797 A 20000803

AB Mesoporous to small macroporous cellular silica foams with interconnected cells joined at the nexus defining cellular pores with (1) open windows between the cellular pores, (2) with SiO4 tetrahedra crosslinked to four adjacent **silicon** sites (Q4), to three adjacent **silicon** sites (Q3), and to two adjacent **silicon** sites (Q2), in which the ratio of Q4/(Q3 + Q2) is 2.5-8:1, (3) the cellular pores are 10-100 nm in diameter, (4) the windows between the cells have diams. of 5-70 nm, and (5) a liquid pore volume is 1-3 cm3/g. The hybrid mesoporous silica foam is prepared with a polyalkoxylated surfactant (as templates), an organic co-solvent that swells the surfactant in the cellular pores, and can incorporate other metal oxides. The co-solvent is selected from trialkylbenzenes, C2-22-alcs., and C6-22-alkanes. The silica compns. can be functionalized at the **surface** silanol groups by reaction with an organosilane selected from.X3SiR, X2SiR2, XSiR3, in which X is a hydrolyzable material and R is an organic group. The compns. are useful as **catalyst supports** and as **catalysts** in hydrocarbon cracking and organic reactions, among other applications.

REFERENCE COUNT: 4 THERE ARE 4 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 6 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:441979 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:256891

TITLE: Stability and Selectivity of Au/TiO2 and Au/TiO2/SiO2 **Catalysts** in Propene Epoxidation: An in Situ FT-IR Study

AUTHOR(S): Mul, Guido; Zwijnenburg, Aalbert; van der Linden, Bart; Makkee, Michiel; Moulijn, Jacob A.

CORPORATE SOURCE: Faculty of Applied Sciences, DelftChemTech-Industrial Catalysis, Delft University of Technology, Delft, 2628 BL, Neth.

SOURCE: Journal of Catalysis (2001), 201(1), 128-137
CODEN: JCTLA5; ISSN: 0021-9517

PUBLISHER: Academic Press

DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English

AB In situ FTIR spectroscopy was used to study the **surface** species involved in the selective epoxidn. of propene with an O2/H2 mixture over a deactivating 1% Au/TiO2 **catalyst** and a nondeactivating 1% Au/TiO2/SiO2 **catalyst.** Propene adsorbs weakly on both **catalysts** via γ-H bonding with **surface** hydroxyl groups of the TiO2 or TiO2/SiO2 **support.** Propene adsorption is completely reversible at 300-400 K. Irreversible adsorption of propene oxide (PO) was observed on both **catalysts**, yielding bidentate propoxy moieties. Similar propoxy species are formed after prolonged exposure of the **catalysts** to a propene/O/H mixture Deactivation of TiO2 **catalysts** is explained by the formation of these propoxy groups on Ti sites active and selective in propene epoxidn. Neighboring acidic Ti sites are involved in coupling of PO onto these sites. Occupation of selective sites with propoxy groups is limited on TiO2/SiO2 **catalysts.** On this **support**, propoxy groups are located on acidic agglomerated TiOx sites and linked to an Si-OH functionality. These groups are not involved in the selective epoxidn. of propene, which occurs over isolated tetrahedral sites. Besides propoxy groups, **surface** compds. with absorptions in the C=O stretching range (acetone and propanal) were observed on both **catalysts.** Formate and acetate species (implying C-C bond cleavage) were identified exclusively on the Au/TiO2 **catalyst.** The relevance of these species to the selectivity of the **catalysts** studied is

discussed. (c) 2001 Academic Press.
REFERENCE COUNT: 35 THERE ARE 35 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 7 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:278010 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 134:270469
TITLE: Supported molten-metal **catalysts**
INVENTOR(S): Datta, Ravindra; Singh, Ajeet; Halasz, Istvan; Serban, Manuela
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): University of Iowa Research Foundation, USA
SOURCE: U.S., 13 pp.
CODEN: USXXAM
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 6218326	B1	20010417	US 1998-124419	19980729

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-124419 19980729
AB An entirely new class of **catalysts** called supported molten-metal **catalysts** (SMMC) which can replace some of the existing precious metal **catalysts** used in the production of fuels, commodity chems., and fine chems., as well as in combating pollution. SMMC are based on supporting ultra-thin films or micro-droplets of the relatively low-melting (<600 °C), inexpensive, and abundant metals and semimetals from groups 1, 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16, of the periodic table, or their alloys and intermetallic compds., on porous refractory **supports**, much like supported microcrystallites of the traditional solid metal **catalysts.** It thus provides orders of magnitude higher **surface** area than is obtainable in conventional reactors containing molten metals in pool form and also avoids corrosion. These have so far been the chief stumbling blocks in the application of molten metal **catalysts.**
REFERENCE COUNT: 15 THERE ARE 15 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L7 ANSWER 8 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:731259 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:311124
TITLE: Production method of benzyl esters using palladium-**gold** oxidation **catalysts**
INVENTOR(S): Sato, Yuichi; Tatsumi, Jun; Iida, Toshiya; Hayashi, Toshio
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Nippon Shokubai Kagaku Kogyo Co., Ltd., Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 9 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 2000288392	A2	20001017	JP 1999-93532	19990331

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-93532 19990331
AB Benzyl esters are prepared by oxidative reaction of benzyl compds. and carboxylic acids in the presence of oxygen and **catalysts**

comprising Pd, Au, and metal oxide **supports** with sp. **surface** area ≥50 m2/g. Thus, 10.0 g p-xylene and 12.0 g acetic acid were heated at 140° for 2.0 h under oxygen pressure 10 kg/cm2 in the presence of a Pd-Au-Ti **catalyst** (Pd 0.5%, Au 0.35%) prepared from titanium tetraisopropoxide, **silicon** oxide (**support**), tetrachloroauric acid, and tetraamminepalladium dichloride to give 1.48 g p-methylbenzyl acetate and 0.93 g p-xylylene diacetate.

L7 ANSWER 9 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1999:795442 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 132:39723
TITLE: **Catalyst** for purifying exhaust gas and process for producing the same
INVENTOR(S): Takada, Toshihiro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Toyota Jidosha Kabushiki Kaisha, Japan; Toyota Motor Co., Ltd.
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 963781	A2	19991215	EP 1999-110057	19990521
EP 963781	A3	20000329		
EP 963781	B1	20030827		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 11347410	A2	19991221	JP 1998-154677	19980603
JP 3388255	B2	20030317		

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1998-154677 A 19980603
AB A **catalyst** for purifying an exhaust gas includes a porous oxide **support**, an O2 storage-and-release material, and a noble metal. The **support** and the oxygen storage-and-release material are formed into a composite oxide **support.** The noble metal is loaded on the composite oxide **support.** In the **catalyst** , the fine particles of the oxygen storage-and-release material are trapped in the fine compartments of the **support**, and are prevented from moving when subjected to a high temperature The **support** exhibits a sp. **surface** area which decreases less after a high-temperature durability test. The oxygen storage-and-release material and the noble metal are kept from growing granularly at elevated temps. The **catalyst** maintains the high performance even in high temperature

L7 ANSWER 10 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1997:493355 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 127:184930
TITLE: Photoemission spectro-microscopy at ELETTRA
AUTHOR(S): Kovac, J.; Gunther, S.; Kolmakov, A.; Casalis, L.; Gregoratti, L.; Lonza, D.; Marsi, M.; Kiskinova, M.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sincrotrone Trieste, Trieste, 34012, Italy
SOURCE: AIP Conference Proceedings (1997), 392(Pt. 2, Application of Accelerators in Research and Industry), 753-756
CODEN: APCPCS; ISSN: 0094-243X
PUBLISHER: AIP Press
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal

LANGUAGE: English
AB The performance level achieved by the scanning photoemission microscope at ELETTRA, as far as spatial resolution and **surface** chemical sensitivity, is demonstrated by selected results from laterally inhomogeneous systems. By using a photon beam of 0.15 μm diameter and combining chemical mapping with spectroscopy minority micron and submicron-sized phases were discriminated and examined

L7 ANSWER 11 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1996:73328 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 124:99048
TITLE: Inorganic-containing composites
INVENTOR(S): Gallagher, Michael Kenrick; Manziek, Larry; Langenmayr, Eric Jon
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Rohm and Haas Co., USA
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 16 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 689871	A2	19960103	EP 1995-303309	19950517
EP 689871	A3	19960724		
EP 689871	B1	20000621		
R: BE, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, IT, NL				
US 5540981	A	19960730	US 1994-251535	19940531
ES 2147262	T3	20000901	ES 1995-303309	19950517
CA 2150078	AA	19951201	CA 1995-2150078	19950524
BR 9502592	A	19960423	BR 1995-2592	19950529
FI 9502626	A	19951201	FI 1995-2626	19950530
JP 08002928	A2	19960109	JP 1995-155567	19950531
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 1994-251535 A	19940531

AB Composites, and a method for preparing composites, are provided. The composites comprise a plurality of domains on the **surface**(s) of a **support** material, and the domains contain one or more inorg. compds. The method comprises contacting a **support** material with one or more metal-loaded polymers and removing the polymer(s).

L7 ANSWER 12 OF 12 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1995:392517 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 122:168868
TITLE: **Catalysts** for purification of exhaust gases
INVENTOR(S): Takemura, Kazunari; Yamaguchi, Katsuhiko
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Kao Corp, Japan
SOURCE: Jpn. Kokai Tokkyo Koho, 6 pp.
CODEN: JKXXAF
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Japanese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
JP 06343866	A2	19941220	JP 1993-137140	19930608
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			JP 1993-137140	19930608

AB The **catalysts** comprise **supports** coated with active substances (sp. **surface** area ≥100 m2/g); and

catalysts containing (A) Cu, (B) Al, and (C) ≥1 selected from Group VIII elements, Ti, V, Cr, Mn, Zn, Ga, Zr, Nb, Mo, Ag, W, and Au. The **catalyst** components may be Cu; Fe; and ≥1 selected from Groupu IIIB elements, Si, Ge, Sn, and Pb. The **catalyst** components may be Cu; Fe; and Al. The **catalysts** with high resistance to water and heat, and high activity at wide temperature region are useful for lean-burn, and diesel engines, and as substitutes for ternary **catalysts.**

=> log y

COST IN U.S. DOLLARS	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
FULL ESTIMATED COST	50.56	50.77

DISCOUNT AMOUNTS (FOR QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS)	SINCE FILE ENTRY	TOTAL SESSION
CA SUBSCRIBER PRICE	-8.40	-8.40

STN INTERNATIONAL LOGOFF AT 18:22:33 ON 29 SEP 2004